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University of Iowa

Recent Additions to the Flora of St. Louis County, Missouri. —Although St. Louis county is as well known botanically as any other county in Missouri, species new to its flora are being found each year as a result of more careful search along railroad rights-of-way, ballast and other waste ground, and sand-bars and mud flats along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. In the summer of 1931 *Picris Sprengeriana* Poir. was collected for the first time in Missouri along railroad tracks in St. Louis Co. During the summer and autumn of 1933 the writer found several species in St. Louis Co. which proved to be new additions to the flora of that county. These additions are *Nicotiana longiflora* Cav. and *Datura Metel* L. from ballast ground near the Mississippi River in South St. Louis; *Solanum Torreyi* Gray and *Croton Engelmanni* Ferg. along railroad tracks in St. Louis; *Solidago rugosa* Mill. in low woods along the Mississippi River north of Chain-of-Rocks; *Rubus trivialis* Michx.[1] from low alluvial woods along the Meramec River near its confluence with the Mississippi; and *Tamarix gallica* L. and *Corispermum hyssopifolium* L. from sand-dunes on an island at the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The last two species are interesting discoveries. The former had been known only from along the sand-bars in Jackson Co., extreme western Missouri, where it had been first reported for the state in 1932. Only two small plants of *Tamarix* were found on the island, the seeds probably having but recently been transported from further west along the Missouri River. The latter, *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, had been known previously in Missouri from only two western counties, namely, Jackson and Clay. This species was growing profusely on the sand-dunes which covered this island, and together with *Cycloloma atriplicifolium* (Spreng.) Coult., comprised the dominant vegetation. Other ammophilous species, such as *Sporobolus cryptandrus* (Torr.) Gray and *Triplasis purpurea* (Walt.) Chapm., occurred on the xerophytic dunes of the island. The occur-

[1] Also *Smilax Bona-nox* L.

rence of such western species as *Corispermum hyssopifolium* and *Cycloloma atriplicifolium* as far east as the Mississippi River is an interesting fact, both species being known as far east as the Great Lakes area.

Other collections made by the writer in St. Louis Co. during the season of 1933 which are rare but not new to the county include *Kochia scoparia* (L.) Schrad., *Chenopodium Botrys* L., *Leersia lenticularis* Michx., *Vitis palmata* Vahl., *Quercus lyrata* Walt., *Cynodon Dactylon* (L.) Pers., *Ipomoea coccinea* L., *Parosela leporina* (Ait.) Rydb. var. *alba* (Michx.) Macbride, and *Acnida tuberculata* Moq. var. *subnuda* Wats.—Julian A. Steyermark, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

Antennaria plantaginifolia with Rosy Involucres.—A small patch of staminate plants of *Antennaria plantaginifolia* (L.) Richards. with rosy-pink involucres was found May 2, 1934 on a dry hill of glacial drift in the meadows at East Lexington, Massachusetts. These plants were surrounded by many other staminate and pistillate plants, all with white involucres. On May 11, the infloresences had become loose and the involucres had faded so that they were just noticeably pink. According to Professor Fernald the European plant, *Antennaria dioica* (L.) Gaert., has rosy involucres just as often as white or straw-colored ones; he has not previously seen pink involucres in our plant.—Ruth Peabody, Radcliffe College.

Trillium grandiflorum in New Hampshire.—"*Trillium grandiflorum*, new to New Hampshire" was the enthusiastic comment of Prof. Fernald as he and the members of the Radcliffe Botany 10 field-excursion stood in a colony of these plants which had caught my eye as we passed the locality in the automobile. The Trilliums were growing in a perfectly natural setting with *Veratrum viride* and *Osmunda cinnamomea*, forming an association in open mixed woods. This colony in the western part of the township of Bethlehem, New Hampshire, is the first known for the species in the state. Except for two stations in eastern Vermont, one in Thetford the other in Woodstock, mentioned by Jesup in his "Flora and Fauna within thirty miles of Hanover, New Hampshire," 1891, and a colony in Chesterville, Maine, it is the only one known east of the Green Mountains.—A. R. Hodgdon, Harvard University.

Volume 36, no. 429, including pages 309–348 and plates 299–313, was issued 8 September, 1934.